



# FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Vol. XIV, No. 714

Published Weekly

WOMAN'S COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

July 28, 1954

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### GUATEMALA

#### Rebels, Monzon Sign Pact

##### New Anti-Red Junta Formed

Guatemala's 2-week civil war ended formally July 2 with the signing of a peace pact by rebel chief Col. Carlos Castillo Armas & Col. Elfege Monzon, head of the ruling junta.

Monzon was retained as temporary head of the Govt. with Castillo Armas as a member of a new 5-man military junta that was to rule until a new Constitution was formulated & national elections held.<sup>1</sup>

The accord, reached in San Salvador through the "good offices" of several foreign diplomats, pledged:

- Continued efforts to eradicate communism in Guatemala.
- Establishment of a "representative democratic Govt. with full guarantees."
- Integration of rebel forces into the regular army.

#### Inter-American Parley Canceled

The Council of the Org. of American States, meeting in Washington July 2, postponed indefinitely the scheduled July 7 meeting in Rio de Janeiro of inter-American foreign ministers on the threat of communism in the Western Hemisphere. The vote: 18 for, Argentina against, Ecuador abstaining.<sup>2</sup>

#### Junta, Cabinet Named

Monzon was named temporary presiding officer of the new junta which was to elect a permanent President by July 17. Other junta members (June 2): for the rebels—Castillo Armas & provisional rebel Defense Min. Maj. Enrique Oliva; for the Govt.—Lt. Cols. José Luis Cruz Salazar & Mauricio Dubois, members of the earlier Monzon junta.<sup>3</sup> This group assumed all legislative & executive powers and supreme command of the army. It was

to rule by majority decision. Named by the junta as a new Cabinet July 6:

Forgn.—Carlos Salazar, Interior—Adan Serrano, Economy—Hector Goicealea, Educatn.—Miguel Angel Asturias, Agri.—Lt. Col. Ariel Rivera Siliezar, Defense—Lt. Col. Enrique Klose (also Closse) de Leon, Finance—Lt. Col. Raul Rosal, Health—Carlos Sosa Barillas, Public Wks.—Martin Prado Velez.

Monzon said July 5 he sought friendly relations with all "occidental democracies" but wanted no dealings with Iron Curtain countries. He said his Govt. would (a) recognize fully Guatemala's previous international obligations, (b) rejoin the Org. of Central American States, (c) support & cooperate with the UN & the Org. of American States and (d) invite investment of foreign capital.

El Salvador, first nation to recognize the new Guatemalan regime, did so July 4. Britain said July 5 it would



Col. Elfege Monzon (left) embraced by Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, rebel leader, at Natl. Palace in Guatemala City July 3.

Wide World

deal with the junta on a *de facto* basis until its constitutional position was clarified.

#### Rebel Leader Hailed on Return

Castillo Armas received a hero's welcome when he entered Guatemala City with Monzon & Oliva July 3. It was exactly 2 years since he had landed in Bogotá, Colombia as a political refugee from Guatemala.

#### Peurifoy in Peace Talks

Foreign diplomats who participated in the peace negotiations included U. S. Amb.-to-Guatemala John E. Peurifoy, Msgr. Gennaro Verolino, Papal Nuncio to Guatemala & Salvador, and Salvadorean Pres. Oscar Osorio.<sup>4</sup> Peurifoy was credited with having persuaded Castillo Armas to accept a secondary role in the new junta.

#### U. S. Sends Aid Shipment

The U. S. Forgn. Operations Admin. sent \$25,000 worth of medical & pharmaceutical supplies to Guatemala July

### Week in Headlines

#### International

Guatemalan revolt ended in victory for anti-Communists.

French evacuated southern Red River Delta, opened truce talks in Indo-China with rebel forces.

Knowland advocated U.S. quit UN if it admitted Red China.

UN cease-fire decree for Jerusalem defied by Israelis, Arabs.

Adenauer demanded West German sovereignty, French approval of EDC.

U.S., Russia revealed retaliatory expulsions of diplomats.

Czechs held 7 U.S. hostages.

Britain ended food rationing.

#### United States

Senate passed \$1½ billion tax-cut bill; House approved farm bill with flexible price supports.

Eisenhower Admin. assigned Hoover Comm. to investigate CIA.

4 and a similar \$15,000 shipment July 6 as a gesture of friendship toward the new regime.<sup>5</sup>

#### 2,000 Reds Jailed

The new Govt. put its anti-Communist pledge into effect immediately, arresting 2,000 alleged Reds by July 5 and promising more arrests as soon as jail space was available. In an effort to weaken Communist strength at the polls, the junta canceled the voting rights of illiterates (about 73% of the 3 million population).<sup>6</sup>

Assets of known Communists & pro-Reds, including leading figures in the deposed Govt. of ex-Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, were frozen July 6. This action was taken, Monzon said, to determine the whereabouts of \$30-\$35 million allegedly missing from Govt. funds. Among those affected by the freeze: Arbenz, Col. Carlos Enrique Díaz, head of the first military junta to succeed Arbenz,<sup>7</sup> ex-Forgn. Min. Guillermo Toriello, ex-Pres. Juan José Arevalo, Inst. of Development & Production Pres. Carlos Leonidas Acevedo, Agrarian Bank Pres. Alfonso Bauer Paiz, ex-Police Chief Rogelio Cruz Wer & ex-Civil Guard (secret police) Chief Jaime Rosenberg Rivera.

Castillo Armas said July 4 the new Govt. was gathering evidence of atrocities committed against anti-Communists under the Arbenz regime. More than 75 bodies of torture victims had been uncovered in 3 mass graves within 50 mi. of Guatemala City. Romulo Reyes Flora, Honduran Communist lawyer, was executed by a firing squad July 3 for alleged assassination of anti-Reds while he was a Guatemalan judge.

#### Arbenz Accused of Murder

Ex-Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán was accused July 7 by a private citizen of implication in the assassination

1—see p. 213B-C2 2—see p. 213E3 3—p. 213E2 4—see p. 213G2 5—see p. 213D3 6—see p. 213F2 7—see p. 213F1 (See Index for other background references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)



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July 18, 1949 of Col. Francisco Javier Arana, then chief of Guatemala's armed forces & Arbenz' chief rival for the presidency. Formal charges against Arbenz & Maj. Alfonso Martine Estevez, ex-head of the Natl. Agrarian Dept., were filed in a Guatemala City justice-of-the-peace court by José Palacios, a pilot and close friend of Arana, acting as a private citizen.<sup>1</sup>

Castillo had called Arbenz & Toriello "criminals" July 4 and held that they were not entitled to sanctuary in the Mexican Embassy.<sup>2</sup> Monzon said July 5 his Govt. would respect the right of asylum but would not grant safe conduct from the country before studying each case. He said about 1,000 persons had taken refuge in foreign embassies, about half of them in the Mexican Embassy. Some had fled the country.

Govt. troops were ordered July 4 to mop up anti-Govt. guerrilla bands still reported raiding highway transport & small villages. More than 300 armed peasants had been captured since the truce.<sup>3</sup>

### Fighting Recapitulated

Details of actual fighting in the 2-week rebellion became clearer as the new regime took over. The rebels' plan to recruit & arm civilians as they advanced into Guatemala apparently was generally successful. Rebel field strength was estimated at less than 2,000, the Govt.'s at 5,000.<sup>4</sup> Biggest rebel concentration: 1,100 troops at Zacapa June 29 when the cease-fire was ordered. Estimated total battle deaths on both sides: less than 100.

The New York Times July 4 listed this chronology of the fighting:

June 17—Rebels bombed gasoline stores at San José.

June 18—Land invasion began, with 3 rebel units moving from bases in Honduras to Guatemalan territory: from Nuevo Ocoatepeque to Esquipulas, from Copan to Chiquimula and from San Pedro Sula to Puerto Barrios.<sup>5</sup>

June 19—Rebels captured Esquipulas & Lela Conco in Chiquimula Dept., Morales & Bananera in Izabel.

June 20—About 50 rebel commandos took Zacapa but were driven out an hour later. Rebels' heaviest air raid was made on Guatemala City, with 2 P-47s strafing gas storage tanks & knocking out a radio station.

June 21—Govt. forces captured a launch attempting a seaborne landing at Puerto Barrios. Rebel land attack on the port also failed.

June 24—Rebels took Chiquimula after 4-hr. fight in which 5 rebels & 12 Govt. soldiers were killed.

June 25—Govt. recaptured Morales & Bananera. 2 P-47s raided the capital, strafing the National Palace & bombing Matamoros fortress.

June 28—Guatemala City was subjected to its longest air raid.

June 29—Cease-fire was ordered.<sup>6</sup>

### INDO-CHINA

### French Abandon Lower Delta

French Union forces evacuated the entire southern section of the Tonkinese Red River delta June 29-July 1. They withdrew under cover of warplanes to a defense sector surrounding Hanoi & Haiphong. Both cities were bulging with about 100,000 civilian refugees from the lower delta. "Operation Auvergne" abandoned to the Communist-led Viet Minh rebels more than 1,000 square miles of Indo-China's

richest rice fields & a population of more than 2 million, about 50% of them Roman Catholics.<sup>7</sup>

The lower-delta provinces of Namdinh, Phatdiem, Buichu & most of Thaibinh were surrendered to the Reds. Major cities given up included Namdinh, Ninhbinh, Phatdiem, Buichu & Lacquan—biggest towns the Communists had won so far.

The French July 3 pulled out of Phuly, road hub town 35 miles south of Hanoi on the east bank of the Day River. Phuly, silk-spinning & coffee-plantation center, had been a key link in Hanoi's communications with the lower delta and had served as a way station in the evacuation of the southern area. Phuly was abandoned after attacks by 3 Viet Minh battalions on its southern outskirts & by a 4th on the northwest. As they left, the French destroyed munitions they could not take with them and blew up a Day River bridge south of town.

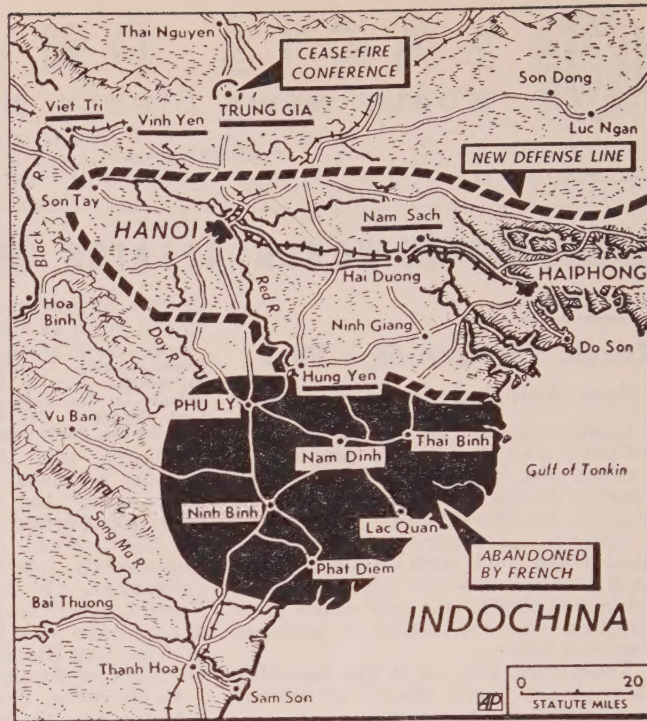
The evacuation was organized & directed by Col. Paul Felicien Fidele Vanuxem, 50, paratroop leader who commanded the Muong tribesmen who halted the rebels before Hanoi in 1951.

This was the worst French setback of the 7½-yr. war. It ended a losing struggle for the heavily Red-infiltrated area. But it added some 20,000 troops to the 80,000 already defending the narrowing Hanoi-Haiphong sector.

### Mendes-France Explains Move

French Premier Pierre Mendès-France said in a radio broadcast July 3 that the withdrawal was made to consolidate French defenses both to aid negotiations in Geneva and to have a better fighting position in case Geneva failed. He denied that the evacuation was made under agreement with the Viet Minh or that there was any "question of France's surrendering." He said the withdrawal decision had been made 2 months previously—while Joseph Laniel's Cabinet was in office.<sup>8</sup>

Gen. Paul Ely, French commander & High Comm. for Indo-China, said in Paris July 2, as he departed for Indo-China by plane, that the withdrawal



Wide World

ENTIRE SOUTHERN PART of Tonkinese Red River delta (indicated by black) was abandoned to Viet Minh rebels June 29-July 1 as French withdrew to narrowed defenses surrounding Hanoi-Haiphong communications line. Truce talks opened in Trung Gia (Trunggia) north of Hanoi July 4. Meantime French planes bombed rebels at Hung Yen on the southern rim of French defenses, and French Union armored forces routed Viet Minh troops at Viet Tri & Vinh Yen northwest of the French-held sector. Rebels raided Nam Sach on the Hanoi-Haiphong road and kidnapped about 20 civilians.

decision was a military one made before Mendès-France took office.<sup>9</sup>

Other French sources said that the evacuation was decided upon because of a combination of factors including: (a) unmanageable Communist infiltration of the lower delta, (b) increasing Viet Minh strength in the delta area, largely due to release of troops from the Dienbienphu fighting, (c) the Geneva talks, (d) the projected truce talks at Trunggia.

Red strength available for a delta campaign was estimated at 110,000 regulars. 3 rebel divisions were reported to have pushed through the lower delta to positions as close as 25 miles south of Hanoi by July 6. At the same time 3 Red divisions from the Viet Minh's Thainguyen base were reported in positions about 25 miles north of Hanoi.

### Viet Nameese Score Withdrawal

Viet Nameese Premier Ngo Dinh Diem, 53, disclosed in a statement issued from his office in Hanoi July 1

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MURRAY Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription \$55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941-\$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1954 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westenberg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McChes, Secy.-Editor; C. M. Schwartz, Business Manager.

1—see Vol. IX, p. 238G 2—p. 213D3 3—p. 213C3 4—p. 206F1 5—map p. 206 6—p. 206D1 7—p. 215G1 8—p. 215F1 9—p. 189F3

that he had "protested vigorously" but futilely before the withdrawal. He said his Govt. considered the evacuation "provisional" and planned "redressment" in "the near future."<sup>1</sup>

North Viet Nameese Gov. Nguyen Huu Tri complained June 29 that he had not been consulted about this "unilateral decision" of the French. He said that Gen. René Cogny, French ground forces commander for North Viet Nam, merely had told him June 25 that the withdrawal would be made.

(U.S. State Dept. press officer Henry Suydam said in Washington July 1 & 2 that France had given the U.S. no advance information about the withdrawal. But French diplomatic personnel in Washington & Paris said French military spokesmen had told U.S., British, Australian & New Zealand staff officers in Washington in early June that France must evacuate the lower delta unless it got reinforcements, and that no reinforcements were offered.)<sup>2</sup>

### Truce Talks Open

French Union & Viet Minh military representatives met July 4 in Trunggia, 25 miles north of Hanoi, to open negotiations on details of a possible truce in the Indo-China war.

The 8-man French Union delegation included 3 Viet Nameese officers and was headed by Col. Marcel Lennuyeux. Brig. Gen. Van Tien Dung, chief of the 5-man Red team, called the meetings "a step forward . . . toward the settlement of the . . . war by negotiation." But Lennuyeux made it clear that any actual truce would have to be negotiated in Geneva.

The conferees agreed July 5 to exchange sick & wounded PWs beginning July 14 on the basis of decisions already reached in Geneva.

Communist China's Peiping radio said July 6 that the Trunggia agenda was (1) PWs, (2) "the realization of a cease-fire," (3) "the readjustment of regrouping zones" to be occupied by troops in the event of a cease-fire, (4) a joint commission to supervise a truce, (5) questions raised at Geneva which "the military conference on the spot deems it necessary to set forth."

The meetings were held in one of 3 new tin-&-bamboo huts 5,000 yards inside Viet Minh territory in an area declared "neutral" for the talks. 15 newsmen from each side were present July 4, but the French side's correspondents were barred July 5 although it was reported that Red reporters & photographers attended. The French command promised to allow Western newsmen at future sessions.

\*Barred during 7½ years of Indo-China conflict by French policy (by law since 1951). Mendes-France said heavy losses made it impossible to maintain strong-enough expeditionary forces in Indo-China with volunteers, Forgn. Legionnaires, North Africans & Viet Nameese. [See p. 181F2]

1—see p. 198E2 2—pp. 190A1, 198A2 3—p. 215E1 4—p. 198E2 5—p. 215C1 6—p. 153D3 7—pp. 189D3, 14582 8—p. 214F2 9—p. 125C1 10—p. 175A1 11—p. 193A1

### French Study Use of Draftees

French Premier Mendès-France told the Natl. Assembly July 7 that if he failed to win a truce by July 20, he would urge the Assembly to send French conscripts to Indo-China.\* This, he said, would be "the last act of my Govt." before resigning. But the Premier said he still hoped for a "favorable & honorable outcome" of negotiations he planned to conduct shortly in Geneva.<sup>3</sup>

Viet Nam's new Cabinet, announced in Saigon July 5: *Premier, Defense & Interior* — Ngo Dinh Diem; *State* — Tran Van Chuong; *Forgn.* — Tran Van Do; *Finance* — Tran Van Cua; *Youth & Labor* — Nguyen Tang Nguyen; *Pub. Works* — Tran Van Bach; *Soc. Security* — Pham Huu Chuong; *Agri.* — Phan Khac Suu; *Edctn.* — Nguyen Duong Don.<sup>4</sup> Govs. Nguyen Huu Tri of North Viet Nam & Phan Van Giam of Central Viet Nam resigned. . . . Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai met secretly with Viet Minh leader Ho Chi Minh on the China-Indo-China border, the Peiping radio reported July 6.<sup>5</sup> . . . Brig. Gen. Christian de Castries was alive in a Communist PW camp, Red newsmen revealed July 4 at the Trunggia truce talks.<sup>6</sup>

### OTHER WORLD NEWS

#### Vs. UN Seat for Red China

Sen. William F. Knowland R., Calif., July 1 precipitated a controversy about an issue over which there was virtual unanimous U.S. agreement—opposition to granting Red China a seat in the UN.

Knowland told the Senate July 1 that if Communist China were admitted to the UN he would resign immediately as Senate majority leader to "devote my full efforts" to ending U.S. membership in the UN "and our financial support of it."<sup>7</sup>

Republican & Democratic leaders immediately reaffirmed their support of the standing U.S. policy against a UN seat for Red China. But few stated that they wanted the U.S. to quit the UN over the issue.

Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen July 7 that he was "completely & unalterably opposed under the present situation to the admission of Red China." He indicated opposition to the U.S.' leaving the UN if the Communist Chinese joined, but he avoided a definite statement. Such cases, he said, should not be prejudged but considered as they arose.

The President noted that the U.S. entered the UN "under treaty forms." If it ever wanted "to repudiate solemn treaty obligations, it must do so after the most careful deliberation & study of all the consequences," he declared. He said it must be decided "whether we could advance the cause of peace & decency better by going out than by staying in."<sup>9</sup>

#### Knowland Presses Fight

Knowland said July 5 that American voters should demand that every

Congressional candidate take a "forthright" stand on UN membership for Red China. He conferred July 6 with Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. John Foster Dulles on blocking such membership.

It was reported that Dulles, who strongly opposed seating the Chinese Communists, had been telling pro-Administration Senators that quitting the UN over the issue would weaken the U.S. in fighting international communism and that the U.S. certainly should not make any advance commitment to leave the UN.<sup>8</sup>

Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), lauding Knowland's original statement, introduced July 1 a resolution directing the Govt. to quit all UN activities if the Chinese Reds entered the UN. Sens. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) & Burnet Maybank (D., S.C.) supported Knowland's stand.

Senate Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) came close to complete support of Knowland by telling the Senate July 2 that "the American people will refuse to support" the UN if Red China won membership. Sen. George A. Smathers (D., Fla.) backed this view. But withdrawal from the UN was opposed by Sens. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.), Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) & J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) July 2 and by Rep. Dewey Short (R., Mo.) July 4.

#### Nixon Enters Dispute

Vice Pres. Nixon pledged in Somerset, Pa. July 3 that the U.S. would fight Red China's admission to the UN. He charged in Milwaukee June 26 that the policies of ex-Pres. Truman & ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson resulted in loss of China & the current crisis in Asia. In a TV interview filmed in Washington June 28 & released July 2, Nixon again attacked Truman foreign policy & failure to recognize the "Communist threat."

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) charged July 5 that Nixon was preparing a Republican "alibi for the loss of Indo-China." Fulbright said July 3 that Nixon was "completely negating bipartisan responsibility for foreign policy." He accused him of "immoral" politics. (Fulbright said July 4 that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's "effect . . . in Europe" was largely responsible for recent U.S. differences with Britain & France.)<sup>10</sup>

Adlai E. Stevenson told reporters in Portland, Ore. July 3 that Nixon's "irresponsibility" "must be a source of anxiety & discomfort to the President." (Pres. Eisenhower refused at his press conference July 1 to approve or repudiate Nixon's remarks.) Stevenson said that remarks like Knowland's (on quitting the UN) were "foolish & dangerous" and would be "interpreted elsewhere . . . as proof of the Communist propaganda" that the U.S. was "determined to rule the world." He said Red China should be barred from the UN "until it had fulfilled the conditions" of the UN Charter by "unmistakable evidence" that it was peace-loving.<sup>11</sup>

## British Split on China

Opposing views on a UN seat for Red China were expressed by British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill & Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden during the June 25-29 conference in Washington, it was reported July 6.

Churchill agreed with the U.S. view that the Chinese Communists deserved no seat until they purged themselves of actions directly opposed to UN purposes & principles. But he was said to believe that eventually Red China must be admitted to the UN.

Eden, expressing the majority view of the British Cabinet, said admission of a new member was not involved. He insisted that the decision to be made was which Govt. was legitimately entitled to represent China in the UN. He noted that Britain recognized the Communist regime as China's legal Govt. But he made no issue of the matter and promised to confer with British Cabinet members & officials of Govts. likely to back Red China for UN membership.<sup>1</sup>

Churchill & Eden left New York July 1 aboard the *Queen Elizabeth* and arrived in London July 6. Churchill said that the Washington talks had "not entirely failed."<sup>2</sup>

## 9 Dead in Jerusalem Clash

Sporadic gunfire between the Jordanian & Israeli sectors of Jerusalem June 30-July 2 resulted in 5 Arab & 4 Israeli deaths despite an unconditional cease-fire negotiated July 1 through Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike, UN Truce Supervision Chief. 53 persons on both sides were wounded. Each side accused the other of having started the firing. Bennike said July 3 that the truce finally was being observed.

(Jordanian King Hussein asked other Arab states July 5 for material aid against "Israeli aggression.")<sup>3</sup>

## Arabs, Israel for River Plan

Eric A. Johnston, Pres. Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East, reported July 6 that Israel, Syria, Lebanon & Jordan had accepted in principle a U.S. plan for regional development & use of Jordan River power. Returning to Washington from a 4-week tour of the area, Johnston said the 4 nations had agreed that: (1) Jordan waters should be "shared equitably by the 4 states in which they rise & flow"; (2) a "neutral impartial" agency should supervise withdrawals of water from the Jordan; (3) "amelioration" of the condition of Arab refugees should be a main aim of the project.<sup>4</sup>

(Brig. Mahmoud Riad, Egyptian director of Arab affairs, accused Israel June 26 of trying to "grab as much water as it can" to increase irrigation of its land and make room for more immigrants.)

(The U.S. Forgn. Operations Admin. announced its first economic aid agreements with Arab states: \$8 mil-

lion to Jordan June 28; \$6 million to Lebanon July 1.)

## Russia Ousts 2 U.S. Aides

The U.S. revealed July 5 that Russia had demanded the recall of 2 American Embassy aides in Moscow in apparent retaliation for the hitherto-unannounced expulsion of 3 Soviet diplomatic attachés by the U.S.

Russia charged July 3 that Lt. Col. Howard L. Felchin of New York, assistant military attaché, & Maj. Walter A. McKinney of Santa Cruz, Calif., assistant air attaché, had used their diplomatic privileges to spy against the USSR. The State Dept. denied the charges.

Russians expelled by the U.S. for spying: Comdr. Igor A. Amosov, assistant naval attaché in Washington who left for Russia Feb. 8; Alexander P. Kovalyov, 2d secy. of the Soviet UN delegation in New York, sent back Feb. 10; Lt. Col. Leonid E. Pivnev, asst. air attaché in Washington who returned to Russia June 6.<sup>5</sup>

## Czechs Hold 7 Americans

West German police said July 6 they had rejected a Czech offer to ex-

change 7 U. S. Army men for 3 Czech political refugees. The 6 enlisted men & a captain, missing since July 4, were believed to have been seized when they accidentally crossed the Czech-German border.<sup>6</sup>

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer demanded in a radio interview July 2 that France ratify the EDC pact in its present form. He said France's delay in ratifying the pact had held up recognition of West German sovereignty, "long since earned." Adenauer's comment, resented in France, was believed responsible for French postponement of scheduled talks between Adenauer & French Forgn. Ministry Secy. Guérin de Beaumont. (Adenauer's Christian Dem. Union lost 3 of 93 seats and the Social Dem. opposition added 8 to their 68 seats in North Rhine-Westphalia state legislative elections June 27.)<sup>7</sup> . . . Japanese scientists reported July 5 after a 51-day survey that waters around the Bikini atomic test area contained no radioactivity dangerous to navigation or contaminating fish caught there.<sup>8</sup>

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## CONGRESS

### Legislation Passed

**Agriculture.** An omnibus farm bill (HR9680) continuing the Agricultural Adjustment Act and authorizing "flexible" price supports for 5 "basic" crops—wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts & rice—was passed by House voice vote & sent to the Senate July 2.

The key provision ended "rigid" price supports at 90% of parity and substituted "flexible" supports ranging from 82½% to 90%. It was approved by a 228-170 vote (182 R., 45 D. & one ind. vs. 147 D. & 23 R.). The Eisenhower Admin. claimed a victory for the "flexible" support theory although the President had to compromise on his original request for 75%-90% sliding price supports.<sup>9</sup> (Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference July 7: he regarded the House farm bill as a great victory and he would be proud to tell the American people about the GOP's legislative record in the coming months.)<sup>10</sup>

The House farm bill also: (a) provided for "modernized" parity to start in 1956 for wheat, corn, cotton & peanuts; (b) raised dairy price supports from 75% of parity to 80% for Sept. 1 through Apr. 1, 1955; (c) set aside \$2½ billion worth of farm surpluses (including at least 400 million bu. of wheat, 3 million bales of cotton & possibly 400 million bu. of corn) to be used for foreign aid but not considered in calculating price supports<sup>11</sup>; (d) required a referendum among wheat farmers next year on whether to adopt a 2-price program of acreage controls & price supports for domestic consumption but no support for exports<sup>12</sup>; (e) authorized direct subsidies—limited to 110% of parity—to wool producers.<sup>13</sup>

(Adlai E. Stevenson charged in

Denver July 2 that the GOP Admin. had "attained the lowest farm prices & the highest cost of living" in U.S. history. He said the Republicans had stolen "the Brannan farm plan" and made it "part of their program."

(The Agriculture Dept. announced July 1 that 1954-crop wheat would be supported at a record national average of \$2.24 a bushel.

(The Forgn. Operations Admin. July 6 announced sale of 14,600,000 lb. of surplus butter to Britain for \$6 million at the world market price of 41¢ a lb. During the past month, the Agriculture Dept. sold 103,000 lb. to Peru, 31,000 lb. to Venezuela & 29,000 lb. to Panama, all at 41¢ a lb. The price was about 27¢ less than the butter cost the U.S. and 20¢ less than the Govt. charged U.S. consumers.<sup>14</sup> More than 3 million lb. of surplus U.S. butter valued at \$2,166,953, a gift from the Natl. Catholic Welfare Conf. of New York to refugees in West Germany & Berlin, arrived by freighter in Bremen July 7.

(The Agriculture Dept. reported July 6 that its farm price support investment had declined by \$79,443,000 in May to \$6,109,295,000 May 31.)<sup>15</sup>

**Taxes.** An amended version of the Admin.'s tax revision bill (HR8300) was passed by 63-9 Senate vote and sent to joint conference July 2. The vote was 41 R. & 22 D. vs. 8 D. & Morse (ind.). The Senate bill would give about \$1.28 billion in tax relief to a variety of taxpayers. This compared with relief totaling \$1.397 billion in the House bill.

Like the House version, the Senate bill would keep the corporation income tax rate at 52%. (Existing law required reduction to 47% effective last Apr. 1.) It also provided tax incentives for investment, increased individual deductions for medical

1—see p. 90D3 2—213F3 3—206E1 4—182D1 5—Vol. XII, 31B 6—83B1 7—216B1 8—91C2 9—191D1, 12B1-F1 10—4C3 11—12E1 12—210F3 13—141C3 14—210G3 15—211A1

expenses, relaxation of dependency rules & exemption of up to \$1,200 of an individual's retirement income.

All Admin. proposals for relief for stockholders were rejected in votes on the Senate version July 1 except a \$50-a-yr. exemption on dividends. This would mean reductions totaling \$46 million a year compared with House reductions starting at \$240 million this year and reaching nearly \$850 million annually by 1956. (Chrmn. Daniel A. Reed [R., N.Y.] of the House Ways & Means Com. threatened July 3 to block all tax revision this year unless the House's provisions for stockholders were adopted.)

The Senate July 2 beat down Democratic proposals of (a) a general reduction in individual income taxes, (b) one-year amortization (for tax purposes) of farm equipment expenditures of up to 25% of gross income, (c) removal from the bill of all provisions except the 52% corporation tax.<sup>1</sup>

**Other Bills.** A measure creating 2 new posts of Asst. Secy. in each of 3 departments — Army, Navy & Air Force—was approved by the Senate & sent to the House July 6. It would give each department a Secy., an Undersecy. & 4 Asst. Secretaries. One Asst. Secy. in each department would, by law, be in charge of financial management.<sup>2</sup> . . . A bill increasing military re-enlistment bonuses — to a maximum of \$2,000 — was passed by the Senate and sent to the House July 6 in an effort to make military service more attractive and to halt the declining re-enlistment rate.<sup>3</sup> . . . Measures (a) ending federal supervision of the Klamath Indians of Oregon and (b) dividing \$20 million in tribal cash & land among mixed-blood & full-blood groups of the Ute Indians of Utah were passed by the Senate and sent to the House July 6.<sup>4</sup> . . . A bill extending authorization for Alaska's public works program through June 30, 1959 (it was to expire next year) was passed by the Senate and sent to the President July 6. \$41,208,200 of the total \$70 million authorization already had been appropriated.

#### 'Red Union' Bill Shelved

An Admin. bill to outlaw "Communist-infiltrated" unions was shelved by the Senate Judiciary Com. July 6. The committee approved a milder substitute (S3706) extending registration & other requirements of the 1950 Subversive Activities Control law to unions & other organizations.<sup>5</sup>

#### OTHER U.S. NEWS

#### McCarthy Defers on CIA Probe

Ex-Pres. Hoover announced July 4 that Gen. Mark W. Clark would head a Govt. Org. Comm. task force in a study of the "structure & administration" of the Central Intelligence Agency. CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles, who fought attempts of Sen. Joseph R.

McCarthy (R., Wis.) to probe his agency, said July 4 that he "welcomed" Hoover's announcement.

McCarthy returned to Washington July 5 after a 17-day vacation and said next day that he would be glad to give Clark any data his investigators had on the CIA. He said his Senate Investigations Subcom. would keep the CIA under observation, but he indicated that he no longer planned a formal probe of the CIA.<sup>6</sup>

(McCarthy July 6 labeled "absolutely false" Asst. Defense Secy. H. Struve Hensel's statement that McCarthy had told him there was no basis for McCarthy's charges against Hensel in his dispute with the Army.)<sup>7</sup>

#### GOP Senators Urge Probe Code

The Senate Republican Policy Committee July 1 unanimously urged adoption of a code assuring fairness in Congressional investigations.

The proposed code included provisions that: (a) only the Senate or a full committee could authorize an investigation; (b) only a majority of a full committee could create a subcommittee; (c) a committee majority could get a committee meeting even if the chairman refused to call one; (d) subpoenaed witnesses could be questioned only when a quorum was present; (e) only a committee majority could delegate authority to issue subpoenas; (f) only a majority could authorize hearings outside Washington; (g) only a majority could make public confidential data or testimony; (h) only members & authorized staff personnel could interrogate witnesses; (i) witnesses must be permitted to have counsel.<sup>8</sup>

#### Red Teaching in Army Charged

Hearings on alleged attempts to indoctrinate Army men with Communist propaganda during World War II were opened by the Senate Internal Security Subcom. under Chrmn. William E. Jenner (R., Ind.) July 6.<sup>9</sup>

Stephen M. Fischer of New York testified that he had been a CP member in 1940-41 but was not a Communist when he helped prepare Army talks for orientation of GIs during the war.

*Newsweek* assoc. editor Ralph de Toledano testified that: (a) in 1945 the Army's Information & Education Svc. sent I&E officers material lauding the Chinese Reds as America's friends; (b) Vladimir Kazakevich, an alleged Russian propagandist, lectured at an I&E course at Cornell.<sup>10</sup> (Cornell officials confirmed July 6 that Kazakevich taught Army men at Cornell for one year in 1943-44.)

Ex-I&E members Richard L. Criley of Chicago & Luke Woodrow Wilson of Wellfleet, Mass. invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer questions about possible subversion.

#### House Probers Criticize Clark

The House Judiciary Com., releasing 8 reports by a subcommittee that had spent 11 months investigating Justice Dept. actions, said there had been some cases of "improper action

resulting from pressure & favoritism" while Assoc. Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark was Atty. General during the Truman Admin. One report said there was "no conclusive evidence of wrongdoing by Justice Clark" but that his refusal to be questioned during the probe left "a strong inference that he was responsible for some of the conditions . . . found most worthy of criticism."

Among charges made in the reports: Attempts to impede a grand jury investigation in New York of alleged infiltration of the UN staff by American Communists "came principally" from the State Dept.; ex-Dep. Atty. Gen. Peyton Ford committed "rank abuse of the powers of his office" in recommending settlement of a tax prosecution; Clark & ex-Asst. Atty. Gen. T. Lamar Caudle served as an "avenue of appeal" on behalf of "prominent people"; San Francisco grand juries encountered obstructions from Justice Dept. attorneys both there & in Washington and, to some degree, from local federal judges in their efforts to clean out inefficiency & corruption among federal officials in the city. The subcommittee recommended revision of laws applying where interests of Federal officers & employes conflicted, and a restudy of bribery laws pertaining to gifts & favors to federal officials.<sup>11</sup>

#### Foundations Probe Halted

Public hearings on activities of tax-exempt foundations were discontinued July 2 by vote of the 3 Republicans on a special House committee conducting the hearings in Washington. Subcom. Chrmn. B. Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.) charged that Democrats Wayne L. Hayes (Ohio) & Gracie Pfost (Ida.) had frustrated "orderly procedure." Hayes & Reece had clashed continuously during the hearings. Hayes charged that the subcommittee staff & witnesses made "nonsensical" charges that large philanthropic & educational foundations advanced "un-American" or subversive causes. Foundations & witnesses not yet heard in open hearings were asked July 2 to submit statements to the subcommittee within 15 days.<sup>12</sup>

**Racial segregation & discrimination** will be "completely broken" in the U.S. by 1963, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche predicted July 4. He addressed the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People at its closing convention session in Dallas. Referring to the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in schools, he advised Negroes to indulge in no "boasting," "gloating" or "vindictiveness" but to trust in the "good hearts & fairness of the American people." "This is the time to serve our country's interests even more than our own."<sup>13</sup> (Louisiana Legislature completed passage July 6 of a plan for constitutional amendment & legislation to use the state's police power to maintain segregated public schools. Parish school superintendents were directed to assign public school children to schools prior to the beginning of terms.)<sup>14</sup>

1—see p. 211E1 2—Vol. XIII, 212G 3—XII, 160A-B 4—p. 224B1; Vol. XIII, 273B1 5—p. 121C3 6—210E2 7—207A1 8—pp. 217F3, 174F3 9—pp. 200G1, 157C2 10—Vol. X, p. 112B 11—XIII, 259B1 12—p. 167F3 13—pp. 188C1, 163G1 14—pp. 231A1, 163C2

## FOREIGN

Britain July 4 ended meat rationing—the last continuing World War II rationing program.<sup>1</sup> . . . Canadian Cabinet resignations July 1: Douglas C. Abbott, Finance Min. since 1945, who was appointed to the Supreme Court; Defense Min. Brooke Claxton, in the Cabinet since 1944, to become Met. Life Insurance's Canadian vice-pres.; Lionel Chevrier, Transport Min. since 1945, to become St. Lawrence Seaway Authority president. Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent shifted Walter Harris to the Finance Ministry from Citizenship & Immigration, appointing J. W. Pickersgill to the latter ministry. Other new Ministers: Ralph Campney (Defense), George Marler (Transport).<sup>2</sup>

Kenya's Council of Ministers (reorganized Apr. 20) announced July 5 a program to increase social & educational progress & economic advancement of the colony, take preparatory steps toward adding Africans to the Legislative Council & rehabilitate Mau Mau adherents after defeat of the guerrillas.<sup>3</sup> . . . East Pakistan Govt. banned the Communist Party July 5 as a danger to public peace, blaming it for masterminding the June labor riots.<sup>4</sup>

## ECONOMICS

United Fruit Co.'s dissolution was sought in a civil action filed July 2 in New Orleans by the U.S. Justice Dept. The Govt. charged that the \$5 billion firm stifled competition & controlled banana prices in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust & Wilson Tariff Acts and controlled 16%-92% of all banana business in 7 principal banana-producing nations (Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador). UF Pres. Kenneth H. Redmond replied July 3 that the charges were groundless and the Govt. was trying to "penalize" UF

for investing in and aiding underdeveloped countries.<sup>5</sup>

U.S. employment level rose by 989,000 in June while unemployment increased by 42,000 (less than seasonal expectation) and the downtrend in nonfarm employment that set in a year ago appeared to have been halted, the Census Bureau reported July 7. Employment in early June totaled 62,098,000, as against 61,119,000 a month before, and June unemployment totaled 3,347,000, the bureau estimated.<sup>6</sup> . . . Construction of new buildings & public works was valued at \$16.6 billion in the U.S. during Jan.-June, a 2% gain over first-half 1953, the Commerce & Labor Depts. reported July 7. Private construction, valued at \$11.4 billion, showed a 3% gain.<sup>7</sup> . . . Business inventories in the U.S. totaled \$79.6 billion at the end of May, the decline of \$100 billion since April being the smallest for one month since October, the Commerce Dept. estimated July 6.<sup>8</sup> . . . Rural Electrification Admin. reported July 6 it loaned electricity & telephone cooperatives \$241,800,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, most of any year since 1951. Electricity loans totaled \$167,104,100, telephone loans \$74,712,000.<sup>9</sup>

U.S. Steel Corp. announced July 1 it planned to increase its prices an average of \$3 a ton (over the present \$120 a ton for basic carbon steel) to offset the 5¢ hourly wage increase and improved pension & insurance programs granted 190,000 employees.<sup>10</sup> . . . Merger of Ford Motors' French branch & the Simca Automobile Works was announced in Paris July 4 subject to approval by stockholders. . . . European railway tariffs & measures standardization was agreed upon July 5 at a meeting in Hamburg of 250 experts from 30 countries sponsored by the Intl. Railways Assn. Uniform passenger & luggage rates were to take effect by May 1956.<sup>11</sup>

Natl. Fed. of Business & Professional Women's Clubs convention, held June 28-July 2 in St. Louis, adopted resolutions favoring greater participation by women in the nation's anti-Communist campaign, statehood for Hawaii & Alaska, and integration of federal, state & local defense programs to use women's abilities. Miss Marguerite Rawalt, Washington attorney, was elected federation president for 2 years.

## U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(Cash deposits & withdrawals as of June 30—last day of fiscal 1954)

|                               | June             | June 1953        | Fiscal 1954      | Fiscal 1953      |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Net deposits .....            | \$11,265,251,548 | \$10,180,648,924 | \$71,781,469,724 | \$71,325,894,529 |
| Indiv. withholding tax .....  | \$1,460,434,443  | \$1,771,790,058  | \$21,820,112,132 | \$21,224,698,736 |
| Other indiv. income tax ..... | \$1,318,095,386  | *                | \$10,787,261,284 | *                |
| Corp. income tax .....        | \$6,902,986,955  | *                | \$21,649,500,745 | *                |
| Net withdrawals .....         | \$6,881,311,960  | \$7,900,695,236  | \$71,933,404,173 | \$76,387,843,008 |
| Military .....                | \$3,245,405,118  | \$3,979,578,289  | \$40,233,797,556 | \$43,560,681,094 |
| Forgn. aid .....              | \$438,363,114    | \$479,606,397    | \$4,905,044,296  | \$5,531,784,161  |
| Veterans .....                | \$386,212,211    | \$343,119,641    | \$4,178,460,713  | \$4,251,098,324  |
| Int. on public debt .....     | \$876,512,264    | \$1,044,257,586  | \$4,633,270,881  | \$4,658,427,483  |
| Decrease in public debt ..... | \$2,215,182,038  | \$448,851,689    | .....            | .....            |
| Increase in public debt ..... | .....            | .....            | \$5,188,537,469  | \$6,965,882,853  |

Gross public debt & guaranteed obligations \$271,341,040,494 (including \$270,790,304,616 subject to statutory limitation); last year \$266,123,134,399.  
Gold reserve \$21,926,743,671; last year \$22,462,596,644.  
Treasury balance \$6,766,455,061.37; last year \$4,670,248,248.06.

\*Not available; un-withheld indiv. income & corp. income taxes totaled \$6,932,724,497 in June 1953, \$32,848,069,513 in fiscal 1953.

## COST OF LIVING

(Consumer price index issued by BLS; 1947-49=100)

|                    | May   | Apr.  | May 1953 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| All items .....    | 115.0 | 114.6 | 114.0    |
| Food .....         | 113.3 | 112.4 | 112.1    |
| Housing .....      | 118.9 | 118.5 | 117.1    |
| Rent .....         | 128.3 | 128.2 | 123.0    |
| Apparel .....      | 104.2 | 104.1 | 104.7    |
| Medical care ..... | 125.1 | 124.9 | 120.7    |

## STRIKE STATISTICS

| (From BLS)             | May       | Apr.      | May 1953  |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Stoppages started ..   | 350       | 300       | 396       |
| Workers involved ..    | 180,000   | 130,000   | 313,000   |
| Stoppages in effect .. | 500       | 450       | 869       |
| Workers involved ..    | 230,000   | 200,000   | 406,000   |
| Man-days idleness ..   | 1,750,000 | 1,200,000 | 3,770,000 |

## ARTS & SCIENCE

Cancer researchers at Sloan-Kettering Inst. in New York reported July 6 that TEM (triethylene melamine), a newly-developed chemical compound, had proved to be 100% effective in curing Jensen sarcoma (one of 23 types of cancer) & 95% effective against Jobling carcinoma when tested on rats. TEM was said to "starve" cancer cells by depriving them of chemicals on which they thrived. The Institute said that a combination of P-165 (O-diazoacetyl-L-serine) & 6-MP (6-mercaptopurine) had cured 98% of one type of leukemia when tested on mice. The report stressed that "no chemical cures of any form of cancer in man have been achieved to date."<sup>12</sup>

Advertising of medical products was condemned by the British Medical Assn. convention in Glasgow July 5 as "prejudicial to the best interests of medical practice." The BMA was told that the Postmaster Gen. would set up a committee to guard against misrepresentation in medical advertising on BBC commercial telecasts.<sup>13</sup> . . . Soviet geneticist Trofim D. Lysenko's theory that environment governed the formation of species<sup>14</sup> was criticized July 5 by the Soviet Academy of Sciences' *Journal of General Biology* as "unsubstantiated & essentially mistaken" and, in some instances, "clearly falsified." Moscow *Pravda* July 2 indorsed Dr. Albert Einstein's theories in physics but said he was "confused" in his philosophy.<sup>15</sup> An exhibit in Paris of 37 early Picasso paintings loaned by Soviet museums was closed July 6 & the paintings were picked up by Soviet Embassy employes after Irene Stchoukin had sued for possession of the art on the grounds that the Soviets had confiscated it from her father, a Czarist Russian industrialist, without compensation.<sup>16</sup>

## BEST-SELLING BOOKS

From N. Y. Herald Tribune July 4  
Fiction. 1—Morton Thompson's "Not as a Stranger"; 2—Frances Parkinson Keyes' "The Royal Box"; 3—Taylor Caldwell's "Never Victorious, Never Defeated"; 4—John Steinbeck's "Sweet Thursday"; 5—Norah Loff's "Bless This House."  
Non-Fiction. 1—Norman Vincent Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking"; 2—Elmer Davis' "But We Were Born Free"; 3—Gene Fowler's "Minutes of the Last Meeting"; 4—Harry & Bonaro Overstreet's "The Mind Alive"; 5—Emily Kimbrough's "Forty Plus and Fancy Free."

1—see p. 54E3 2—Vol. XIII, 267E2 3—142D2 4—p. 182C1 5—142F2 6—188C2 7—204A1 8—218C3 9—Vol. XIII, 100H 10—p. 218G2 11—Vol. XI, 220J 12—p. 94G3 13—103A2 14—103B2 15—88F3 16—Vol. XIII, 90K

## SCHOOL & CHURCH

Natl. Education Assn., ending a 6-day convention in New York, adopted June 2 a resolution urging a nationwide minimum salary scale for teachers ranging from \$3,600 a year for college-graduate beginners to \$8,200 for those with 15 years' experience & masters degrees (double present national averages). The Federal Govt. was asked to help the states pay for higher salaries & essential new school construction. The convention also voted June 2, by 46 state delegations to 2 (Miss., S. C.), to indorse integration of racial groups in U.S. schools. It said "all problems of integration . . . are capable of solution by citizens of intelligence, saneness & reasonableness working together . . ." Miss Waurine Walker of Austin, Tex. was chosen to succeed Dr. Wm. A. Early of Savannah, Ga. next year as NEA president.<sup>1</sup>

Evangelist Billy Graham returned to New York July 6 from a 5-mo. tour during which he preached to an estimated 2,000,000 persons at 300 meetings in Britain & West Europe, including West Germany & Berlin.<sup>2</sup> . . . Vatican was revealed June 30 to have informed the UN Secretariat that it did not support an Asian-proposed project for calendar reform pending in the UN Economic & Social Council. An article in *l'Osservatore Romano* saying the Roman Catholic Church was not opposed in principle to reform of the calendar had been interpreted by some as Vatican indorsement of the Asian project.<sup>3</sup> . . . Spanish Catholics were told July 1 in a pastoral letter from Enrique Cardinal Pla y Deniel that the church was "not tied to any regime" in Spain although it might "collaborate cordially" with the state.<sup>4</sup> . . . U. of California's security officer, William Wadman, was accused July 5 by an Amer. Civil Liberties Union investigating committee of acting as a "thought policeman" in checking "opinions & associations of faculty members" and cooperating secretly with the Calif. Com. on Un-American Activities.<sup>5</sup>

## OBITUARIES

Julio Acosta Garcia, 82, Costa Rican Pres. 1920-24; July 6 in San José, Costa Rica.

Diran Alexanian, 73, 'cellist; June 27 in Chamoux, France.

Florenzo Bo, 74, Baltimore restaurateur (Marconi's); July 4, Baltimore.

Forest E. (F. E.) Boone, 61, tobacco auctioneer featured on radio commercials for Lucky Strikes; July 1 in Robertsonville, N. C.

Sen. Hugh Alfred Butler (R.), 76, U.S. Senator from Nebraska since 1940, Senate Interior Com. chrmn., chrmn. of Senate Republican committee on committee assignments, a leader among Senate conservatives; July 1

in Bethesda, Md. of a stroke. (Gov. Robert Crosby July 3 appointed Sam W. Reynolds [R.], 63, Omaha coal firm exec., to replace Butler until the November election, when Nebraska voters were to fill 3 Senate vacancies: 4 yrs. remaining of Butler's term; 2 mos. of the unexpired term of the late Sen. Dwight P. Griswold, whose place was taken by Mrs. Eva Bowring under temporary appointment; a full-term Senator to take the seat held by Griswold.)<sup>6</sup>

Preston W. Campbell, 80, Virginia Chief Justice 1931-46; July 3 in Johnson City, Tenn.

Pedro Costa Rego, 65, ed. Rio de Janeiro daily *Correio de Manhã*; July 6 in Rio de Janeiro.

Charles Strout Davis, 77, of Chicago, Borg-Warner Corp. chrmn.; July 1 in Paris.

Dr. Allen Weir Freeman, 73, ex-dean Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene & Public Health, leader in preventive medicine; July 3, Baltimore.

Barbara Weeks Frank, 47, radio actress; July 4 in New York.

Dr. Siegfried Handloser, Army medical chief in Nazi Germany (on medical parole from 20-yr. war crimes sentence for medical experiments on concentration camp inmates); July 3, Munich.

Henry S. Mackay, Jr., 62, Hearst publications exec. & legal counsel; July 5 in Los Angeles.

Reginald Marsh, 56, painter of N.Y. scenes; July 3, Bennington, Vt.

Quintin G. Noblitt, 71, chrmn. Arvin Industries; July 3, Columbus, Ind.

Charles Reinold Noyes, 70, economist, author of books on economics; July 5 in Princeton, N. J.

Albert (Al) Parsells, 36, 9-goal polo star; July 6 in Old Brookville, N. Y. of heart attack.

Gabriel Pascal, 60, film director-producer who persuaded the late Geo. Bernard Shaw to permit filming of his plays; June 6 in New York.<sup>7</sup>

John G. Pew, 83, pres. 1919-50 of Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. (builder of 40% of U.S. oil tankers during World War II); July 1 in Moylan, Pa.

George Herbert Poland, 43, advertising exec. (Young & Rubicam); July 2 in Montreal of injuries received when struck by streetcar Aug. 7, 1953. He had been in coma since his injury.

Lynn Riggs, 54, playwright whose *Green Grow the Lilacs* was adapted by Rodgers & Hammerstein as *Oklahoma!*; June 30 in New York.

Louis Charles (Rosey) Rosenbaum, 55, reputed onetime "bookie king" in Cincinnati area; July 5 in Cincinnati.

Samuel J. Stanwood, 84, a leader in establishing Old Spanish Days Fiesta; July 6 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Father Emmanuel Hernandez Suarez, 59, world head of Order of Dominicans; June 30 in auto accident near Perpignan, France.

Floyd M. Sullivan, 59, press & radio (KWTO) editor, writer of Ozarkian lore; June 25 in Springfield, Mo.

## SPORTS

### Drobny Wins at Wimbledon

Jaroslav Drobny, 32, self-exiled Czech now an Egyptian citizen & head of a London export firm, won the all-England lawn tennis men's singles title at Wimbledon July 2. He defeated Ken Rosewall, 19, of Australia, 13-11, 4-6, 6-2, 9-7.<sup>8</sup>

Maureen Connolly, 19, of San Diego, Calif. won her 3d straight Wimbledon women's singles title July 3, defeating Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., 6-2, 7-5.<sup>9</sup>

Wimbledon doubles winners July 3: men's—Rex Hartwig & Mervyn Rose of Australia over Vic Seixas of Philadelphia & Tony Trabert of Cincinnati, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; women's—Miss Brough & Margaret du Pont of Wilmington over Shirley Fry of Akron, O. & Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Fla., 4-6, 9-7, 6-3; mixed—Miss Hart & Seixas over Mrs. du Pont & Rosewall, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.<sup>10</sup>

### Other Winners

**Auto Racing.** 200-mi. Independence Day big car race in Darlington, S. C. July 5: won by Manuel Ayulo of Los Angeles, driving a Schmidt Special (avg. 123 mph.), for \$3,750. (Driver Bob Scott of Gardena, Calif. died of injuries received when his car ran off the track during the 110th lap.) . . . 200-mi. U. S. national sports car races at Offutt Air Base (Omaha, Neb.) July 4: won by Jack McAfee of Manhattan Beach, Calif., driving an Italian Ferrari in 2 hr. 32 min. 29 sec. (avg. 79.09 mph.) . . . 305-mi. French Grand Prix in Rheims July 4: won by Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina in a German Mercedes in 2 hr. 42 min. 47.9 sec. (avg. 116 mph.)<sup>11</sup> . . . 12-hr. Rheims intl. sports car race in Rheims July 4: won by Peter Whitehead & Ken Wharton of Britain in a British Jaguar (avg. 104.3 mph.).

**Decathlon.** Rev. Bob Richards, 28, of Los Angeles set a world decathlon pole vault record of 15 ft. July 3 as he won his 2d U.S. (AAU) decathlon title in Atlantic City.<sup>12</sup>

**Golf.** Mildred (Babe) Zaharias, 41, of Niles, Ill. won the U.S. women's open July 3 in Peabody, Mass. Her 72-hole score of 291 gave her a 12-stroke margin over runner-up Betty Hicks of Durham, N. C. Mrs. Zaharias won \$2,000.<sup>13</sup> . . . Gene Sarazen, 52, won the first intl. senior pro title July 1 in Southport, England, 4 & 3 over Percy Alliss of Britain. . . Cary

### MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

| Standings July 5 |    |    |      |        |
|------------------|----|----|------|--------|
| American         | W. | L. | Pct. | G. B.  |
| Cleveland        | 53 | 23 | .697 | ....   |
| New York         | 51 | 28 | .646 | 3/2    |
| Chicago          | 48 | 30 | .615 | 6      |
| Detroit          | 32 | 41 | .438 | 19 1/2 |
| Washington       | 31 | 44 | .413 | 21 1/2 |
| Baltimore        | 30 | 46 | .395 | 23     |
| Philadelphia     | 29 | 45 | .392 | 23     |
| Boston           | 28 | 45 | .384 | 23 1/2 |
| National         | W. | L. | Pct. | G. B.  |
| New York         | 52 | 25 | .675 | ....   |
| Brooklyn         | 48 | 28 | .632 | 3 1/2  |
| Philadelphia     | 38 | 34 | .528 | 11 1/2 |
| Philadelphia     | 38 | 37 | .507 | 13     |
| Milwaukee        | 38 | 38 | .500 | 13 1/2 |
| Cincinnati       | 35 | 41 | .461 | 16 1/2 |
| St. Louis        | 27 | 46 | .370 | 23     |
| Chicago          | 27 | 46 | .370 | 23     |
| Pittsburgh       | 25 | 52 | .325 | 27     |

1—see pp. 163G1, 95A3, 72E1 2—p. 64A1 3—Vol. XI, 9F 4—95C3 5—222E1, 71F3 6—224D1, 129A3 7—212C3 8—179F2 9—204E3 10—Vol. XIII, 228A2 11—XIII, 312A2 12—XIII, 64H 13—p. 168C2; Vol. XIII, 216F

Middlecoff, 33, of Memphis won the \$17,500 Motor City open July 4 in Detroit, for \$3,000.<sup>1</sup>

**Gymnastics.** Russia won the women's world artistic title in Rome June 29.<sup>2</sup>

**Horse Racing.** \$138,400 New Castle Handicap in Stanton, Del. July 5: won by Shawmut Stable's Gainsboro Girl, Augie Catalano up, for \$101,800. . . . \$62,300 Carter H'cap at Aqueduct, N. Y. July 6: won by William Wickham's White Skies, Jimmy Stout up, for \$44,200. . . . \$57,400 Dwyer Stakes at Aqueduct July 3: won by King Ranch's High Gun, Eric Guerin up, for \$39,300. . . . \$55,900 Westerner at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) July 3: won by Mrs. A. W. Ryan's Fault Free, Ralph Neves up, for \$32,850. . . . \$55,150 American H'cap at Hollywood Park July 5: won by King Ranch's Rejected, Willie Shoemaker up.

(Mrs. Ottillia V. Alexander of San Diego, Calif. collected \$12,274.80, biggest daily double pay-off in racing history, at Agua Caliente, Mexico, July 4.)<sup>3</sup>

(Jockey Vernon Smith, 19, of Con-

way Springs, Kan. died July 5 of injuries received at the Rockingham Park race track [Salem, N.H.] earlier the same day when his horse, Greek Son, broke a leg and fell on him.)

**Rowing.** Henley Royal Regatta finals, Henley-on-Thames, Eng. July 3: Grand Challenge & Steward's Cups—Krylia Sovetov crews of Russia; Thames Challenge Cup—Mass. Inst. of Technology (U.S.); Silver Goblets (pairs)—Ivor Buldakov & Viktor Ivanov of Russia; Diamond Sculls (individual)—Peter Vlasic of Yugoslavia. It was the first time Soviet crews competed at Henley.<sup>4</sup>

(The U.S. Naval Academy revealed June 29 that varsity coxswain William A. Kennington, 23, of Jackson, Miss. had been ineligible during the past 2 years under Eastern College Athletic Conf. rules because he had received a baccalaureate degree from Vanderbilt in 1951. Academy officials said they would return trophies won by the undefeated varsity crew this season.)<sup>5</sup>

**Soccer.** Germany defeated Hungary, 3-2, for the world championship July 4 in Bern, Switz.<sup>6</sup>

William F. Bonnell, American Airlines pilot, when the youth tried to commandeer a Mexico-bound DC-6 airliner at gunpoint at Cleveland (O.)—Hopkins airport, July 6. . . . Bonnie Loretta Huffman, 20, a rural school teacher, was found dead July 5 at a roadside near Delta, Mo. She had been beaten to death, apparently after a criminal assault.

## NAMES IN THE NEWS

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman, 70, who had suffered severe enteritis as a reaction to antibiotics after an operation for removal of his appendix & gall bladder, was pronounced out of danger at Research Hospital in Kansas City July 4. He was said to have received nearly 30,000 pieces of mail from wellwishers during his 2-week illness.<sup>10</sup> . . . Frank S. Land, 64, founder and secy.-gen. of the Order of Demolay, was inaugurated as Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at its convention in Atlantic City July 1. . . . William J. Jernick, 53, of Nutley, N. J., Thomas A. Edison Co. executive, was elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks at its convention in Los Angeles July 5. . . . Thomas C. Buntin, who had disappeared in 1932 & been found last year living in Orange, Tex., with his 2d wife and 6 children as Thomas D. Palmer, retained the status of "legally dead" declared 7 years after his disappearance, Chancellor (Judge) William J. Wade ruled in Nashville, Tenn. July 2. Wade overruled a N. Y. Life suit for \$30,000 paid on Buntin's life insurance.<sup>11</sup> . . . Earl Beatty, 49, son of the late World War I naval hero Adm. Beatty & grandson of Chicago merchant Marshall Field, was acquitted in a London magistrate's court July 5 of a charge that he had slapped Margaret Evans Hilton, who professed to be a medium who had contacted Earl Beatty's dead father.

**Married.** Actress Linda Darnell, 32, & Philip Liebmann, N.Y. brewery pres.; marriage Feb. 25 in Bernalillo, Mex. announced July 1 (2d for both). . . . Desmond Walter Guinness, 22, British brewery heir, & Princess Marie-Gabrielle von Urach-Wurtemberg, 21; July 3 in Oxford, Eng. . . . Yolande Betheze, 25, "Miss America" in 1951, & film exec. Matthew Fox; July 4 in Hollywood.

**Divorced.** Actress Betty Hutton, 33, from dance director Charles O'Curran; July 1 in Santa Monica, Calif. (because of his "violent temper" aroused by artistic disputes). . . . Actor Donald O'Connor, 28, by Gwen O'Connor, 27; July 2 in Hollywood (because he spent too little time at home). . . . Actor Keenan Wynn, 37, by Betty Jane Wynn, 28, his 2d wife; final decree July 2 in Hollywood. (His marriage in Puerto Rico Jan. 8 to Shirley Jean Hudson was not recognized in California.)

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## MISCELLANEOUS

### Accidents

Accidental deaths in the U.S. during a 3-day Independence Day holiday (Sat., July 3-Mon., July 5) totaled 620, the AP reported July 6. Traffic fatalities totaled 348 (vs. a Natl. Safety Council forecast of 430), drownings 189, deaths from fireworks 4, accidental deaths from fire causes 189. . . . 24 persons aboard a Brazilian AF plane were killed when it crashed July 2 at Salvador, Brazil. . . . At least 20 persons were killed & 50 injured when a freight train crashed into a passenger train July 3 at Chateaubourg, France. . . . An F94-C Starfire jet fighter whose 2 USAF fliers had bailed out crashed July 2 at Walesville, N.Y., killing 3 persons in 2 houses and one in an auto struck by wreckage of the plane. . . . The pilot & 3 persons in houses were killed when an AF F-84-F jet crashed in Kansas City, Kan. July 7.

### Floods & Earthquakes

79 persons were listed as dead July 6 due to floods in Yamaguchi Prefecture west of Hiroshima, Japan. . . . Pres. Eisenhower July 1 declared the Rio Grande flood area in Texas a disaster area eligible for emergency relief. 62 flood fatalities had been confirmed in the area July 2 and 90 persons were missing in Piedras Negras, Mexico, where 38 were known dead. The lake behind Falcon Dam, 75 mi. downstream from Laredo, Tex., was said to have absorbed the flood and prevented a disaster on the lower Rio Grande.<sup>7</sup> . . . Body of the 8th victim of the June 26 "seiche" wave on Lake Michigan, Chicago was found July 5. Similar swells occurred after thunderstorms north of Chicago July 6 but no deaths were reported.<sup>8</sup>

At least 13 persons were killed & more than 100 injured July 3 when an

earthquake wrecked Sorsogon & damaged other cities & rural areas on southeastern Luzon in the Philippines. . . . Minor damage was caused by earth shocks in a California-Nevada border area south of Reno June 6.

### Crime News

Carl L. Levy, 36, was charged by police in Kansas City with having admitted the fatal shootings of his wife Dolly, 29, her brother Donald Knepp Jr., 28, & Mrs. Julia Ann Friend, 20, during a quarrel while they were touring night spots July 3. Their bodies were found in a wrecked auto. . . . Murray Du Bois, 45, known as a labor racketeer, was shot to death at a parking lot in Miami July 1. Police charged that Ruth Ann Brounger, 40, one of 3 women known as wives of Du Bois, had shot him & critically wounded herself.

Mrs. Marilyn Sheppard, 30 was found beaten to death & her husband, Dr. Samuel G. Sheppard, 30, wealthy osteopath, severely injured at their home in Bay Village near Cleveland, O., July 4. Sheppard said he was clubbed into submission when he attacked his wife's assailant, who had hidden in her bedroom. . . . Airman 3/C Jimmy N. Shaver, 31, an instructor at Lackland AF Base, was charged in San Antonio, Tex. July 4 with the rape & murder of Chere Jo Horton, 3, whose body had been found in a gravel pit July 3.

The late Harold G. Hoffman's posthumous confession named the late Hamilton F. Kean, U.S. Senator from N.J. 1929-35 as the man who reneged on a promise of financial aid & caused Hoffman to embezzle funds to pay off debts, Treas. George A. Kress of the South Amboy (N.J.) Trust Co. said in an affidavit made public July 1.<sup>9</sup> . . . Raymond Kuchenmeister, 15, was shot to death by Capt.